

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXV, NO. 17

HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2154.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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MACHINERY OF EVERY descrip-
tion made to order

**RUBBER
STAMPS**

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

COMPANIES WON'T PAY

Sanitary Fire Claims
Tabooed.

RULING OF UNDERWRITERS

Will Not Admit Any Claim for Loss
By Official Conflagrations
Direct or Indirect.

The following appears in the In-
surance Department of the San Francisco
News Letter:

The fire at Honolulu on the 20th ult.,
which consumed an area bounded by
Kukui, River and Queen streets and
Nuuanu avenue, some fourteen blocks,
has raised the question as to who is
liable for the damages. It was intended
by the Board of Health that a por-
tion of Block 15, where the fire started,
should be burned as has been done with
other plague spots. The entire fire de-
partment forces and four engines were
on hand. After about an hour the wind
rose and changed to the east, and carry-
ing the blazing embers upon the
roofs of the buildings in the vicinity;
in a very short time the fire had passed
beyond control.

The area burned is not so large as
that of the great fire of 1886, but the
number of buildings burned is far
greater and the class better, while the
damage will greatly exceed that of the
'86 fire. The exact amount of loss is
unattainable at this date, but will be
enough to wipe out the item of profit
from the fire underwriting standpoint
for some time to come. Dynamite was
unsuccessfully employed to stop the
progress of the fire, and the water sup-
ply proved to be entirely inadequate
for a conflagration of this character.
The Honolulu agents met and adopted
a resolution, which embodied the fact
that since the fire was caused by action
of the Civil Government, they would
not regard the companies as liable, but
in case of claims would report the same
to their home offices and await instruc-
tions.

The following resolution was passed
by the Board of Fire Underwriters of
the Pacific at a special meeting held
February 6th in this city:

We, the undersigned, representatives
of insurance companies doing business
in Honolulu, H. I., agree not to recog-
nize or admit any claim for loss by fire
caused directly or indirectly by order
of the civil authorities.

We also agree to cancel any policy
presented for cancellation covering
on property in the district burned.

Signed:
Alliance Assurance Co., Commercial
Union Assurance Co., C. F. Mullins,
Manager.

Com. Union Fire Ins. Co., E. T. Nie-
ling, Asst. Manager.

Royal Insurance Co., Rolla V. Watt,
Manager.

Greenwich Ins. Co., Tom C. Grant, Gen-
eral Agent.

London & Lancashire, Eng. Ins. Co.,
Underwriters, Norfolk Fire Ins. Co.,
D. E. Miles, Asst. Manager.

Norwich Union, W. H. Lowden, Man-
ager.

Scottish Union & National, R. C. Med-
craft, Gen. Agent.

Ætna Ins. Co., Boardman & Spencer,
General Agents.

Palatine Ins. Co., Ltd., Traders' Ins.
Co., Chas. T. Parker, Asst. Manager.

Insurance Co. of North America, James
D. Bailey, General Agent.

Atlas Assurance Co., Frank J. Devlin,
Manager.

Union Insurance Co., Pennsylvania Fire
Insurance Co., T. Ldw. Pope, Man-
ager.

National Fire Ins. Co., Springfield Fire
& M. Ins. Co., Geo. D. Dornin,
Manager.

German-American Ins. Co., German
Alliance Ins. Assn., G. H. Tyson,
General Agent.

Boston Ins. Co., Manchester Assurance
Co., Caledonian Ins. Co. Ameri-
can Ins. Co., American Fire Ins.
Co., L. B. Edwards, Manager.

Hartford Fire Ins. Co., New York
Underwriters Agency, Whitney
Palache, Asst. Manager.

Imperial Ins. Co., Ltd., Lion Fire Ins.
Co., Ltd., Wm. J. Landers, Res.
Manager.

Phoenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn, H. McD.
Snyder.

United States Ins. Co., W. O. Wayman,
Manager.

American Fire Ins. Co. of Philadelphia,
Sves Ins. Co. E. Brown & Sons,
General Agents.

Law, Tait & Co., Crown Ins. Co., Catton
Bell & Co., Managers.

The companies above signing are all
issuing the New York form of standard
policy, which is generally classed as
an "average" policy. "Average" means
directly or indirectly by order of any
civil authority, and which is full in its
coverage. "This company shall not be
liable for loss caused directly or indi-
rectly by invasion, insurrection, riot,
civil war or commotion, military or
unarmed power, or by order of any civil
authority; or by theft; or by neglect
of the insured to use all reasonable
means to save and preserve the prop-
erty at and after a fire, or when prop-
erty is endangered by fire in neighbor-
ing premises; or (unless fire caused
and, in that event, for the damage by
fire only) by explosion of any kind, or
heating, but liability for direct dam-
age by lightning may be assumed by
specific agreement hereon."

LORD ROBERTS RESCUES KIMBERLEY FROM SIEGE

Driving the Boers Back Towards
Bloemfontein.

BULLER HAD TO RECROSS THE
TUGELA BUT MAY TRY AGAIN.

Interest in London Divided Between War and
Russia's Menacing Movements
Towards Herat.

The following extracts and
abstracts from the Coast files
and from the Advertiser's spe-
cial afternoon service of the As-
sociated Press, carry the news
of the Anglo-Boer war from
February 10th to about 1:30 p.
m. of February 17th. As pre-
viously reported, Buller has
withdrawn across the Tugela
river. Encouraging news comes
from Roberts, that commander
having relieved Kimberley and
sent strong columns after Cron-
je, who is retreating with his
whole army to Bloemfontein,
the capital of Orange Free
State. In London interest in
the war is beginning to be divid-
ed with the Central Asian ques-
tion, which has been precipitated
by Russia's demonstration
on Herat.

Buller Turns Back.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—After repulsing
a Boer attack on Hildyard's position
Tuesday, General Buller found it nec-
essary on Wednesday to withdraw
across the Tugela under a severe bom-
bardment. General Hildyard held his
ground splendidly, but, unfortunately,
the enemy's big gun upon the moun-
tains could not be silenced by either
the naval or siege guns. Shells from
the enemy's cannon even fell among
our force in the valley. Only at the
greatest and with needless risk could
General Buller have forced his way
through. He decided to take the wiser
alternative and not to insist upon an
advance that way. I ask you to sus-
pend judgment and to rely on General
Buller.

Generals Macdonald and Babbington
have retired from Modder river.
The war balloon saved Buller from
a terrible disaster, as it revealed the
existence of a trap which, if Buller had
entered it, would have exposed him to
the fire of a dozen heavy guns, all cum-
ingly masked and some of them fitted
with disappearing carriages. The guns
were mounted in a place of extraordi-
nary strength.

A Sun's cable from London says the
British are bearing Buller's misfor-
tune coolly. It is expected that a di-
vision will soon be made by starting
Methuen with a strong column toward
Bloemfontein. This will compel Joubert,
in front of Buller, to weaken his lines.

Winston Churchill reports that an-
other attempt may be made to force
the Tugela, but the British public
must realize that the relief of Lady-
smith, which is a point of honor more
than of policy, would strain the ener-
gies of an army of 50,000 men and that
100,000 might be needed.

Reports from Modder river say Gen-
eral Roberts has arrived there and
was enthusiastically received.

Rumors of Boer Movements.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Boers have
crossed the Tugela and are within an
hour's march of Chieveley camp. It is
reported that Joubert, with 6,000 men,
is marching on Buller to make a flank
attack.

The Boers at Colesburg are unusu-
ally active. Far from being hemmed in
they are themselves threatening the
British line of communications. As
dispatches from that section to Cape
Town are signed "Clementa" it is
probable that General French has gone
to take command of a cavalry division.

Alliance With Portugal.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—There exists to-
day what practically amounts to an
offensive and defensive alliance be-
tween Great Britain and Portugal. For
the past week and longer there has
been circulating through the English
press, irrespective of party lines, a
nervous apprehension of European op-
position and a still more nervous ap-
prehension of the fact that the British
Government is unable to face it with
honor to herself.

Great War Preparations.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The War Office
is making preparations to continue the
stream of troops for South Africa.
Four large steamers have been char-
tered. Japan agrees to let the Arm-
strongs transfer to England four naval
quick-firers that were built for her,

consenting to wait for the execution of
her own order until the hostilities in
South Africa are over. Several Euro-
pean powers, by similar consents as
to guns being constructed by Vickers
Sons & Maxim, enable England to se-
cure 100 Maxim's.

Two thousand men are constantly
employed at Woolwich arsenal and all
the gun and ammunition factories are
working night and day to execute
Government orders. The weekly out-
put of four firms is 4,000,000 rounds.
Great Britain, according to the Ber-
lin correspondent of the Daily Mail, is
placing large orders for Schwartzkop
torpedoes for the Admiralty. The or-
ders are ostensibly being executed for
Italy.

Outside of the requirements for
South Africa, Great Britain is accu-
mulating immense stores of war mate-
rial. Considerable divergence of opin-
ion exists as to the adequacy of the
Government's military proposals even
now. The military experts and news-
papers, while acknowledging the diffi-
culties to be met, complain that nothing
is said about measures necessary for
the immediate emergencies in
South Africa and declare that the Gov-
ernment's scheme is mainly directed
to a large increase of volunteers, un-
trained and unorganized men, while
nothing is being done to prepare a
large, well-organized force, ready to
take the field.

The only point that meets with uni-
versal approval is the announcement
of the creation of forty-three batte-
ries, which Lord Lansdowne has ex-
plained are to consist of 15-pounders
of the newest and most modern type,
and the further announcement that
the reserves of stores and ammunition,
which Lord Lansdowne has admitted
have been kept far too low, are to be
rushed to the level required by modern
improvements and maintained there.

An army of half a million may be
raised for home defence.

Boers Drive in British Outposts.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 4:20 a. m.—The
news of the day is the enforced retire-
ment of the British from the Colesburg
district under heavy Boer pressure
and probably after a brief fighting.
Thus, at a time when Lord Roberts is
apparently able to push an army into
the Free State the Boers make a coun-
ter-stroke in unknown but seemingly
great force, not far from the vital line
of railway connecting De Aar and Or-
ange river.

Military observers do not regard this
as more than a menace. Nevertheless
the news produces an unpleasant im-
pression. General French had man-
euvered the Boers out of Rens-
burg in December.

The Casualty Returns.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The total British
casualty returns up to tonight are:
Officers killed, 152; wounded, 350;
missing, 112.
Men killed, 1,477; wounded, 5,050;
missing, 2,781; other fatalities report-
ed, 563.
Grand total, 10,515.

British in Boer Territory.

LONDON, Feb. 15, 4:20 a. m.—The
British army, for the first time since
the war began, is inside the Boer fron-
tier. Lord Roberts, with at least 40,
000 infantry, 7,000 cavalry and 150
guns, has turned the Magafontela
lines, before which the British forces
have encamped for ten weeks, and
with half of his corps he is already op-
erating on Free State territory.
A battle has not yet been fought, but
large tactical advantages have been
gained. The relief of Kimberley is
within measurable reach and the way
to Bloemfontein is appreciably easier.

Kimberley Relieved.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The following is
Lord Roberts' message to the War Of-
fice:

JACOBSDAL, Feb. 16, 2 a. m.—
French with artillery, cavalry and
mounted infantry reached Kimberley
Thursday evening.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The War Office
has made public a dispatch from Field
Marshal Lord Roberts saying:

"JACOBSDAL, Feb. 16.—The follow-
ing from General French was received
this morning:
"I have completely dispersed the en-
emy from the southern side of Kim-
berley, from Alexandersfontein to Oll-

NO CASES YESTERDAY

Kalihi Suspect Died of
Typhoid.

COOPER GOES TO KAUAI

Streets to be Again Sprinkled With
Disinfectants to Avoid Infection
by Dust.

1:30 a. m.—The post-mortem
examination in the case of the
+ Chinaman from Kalihi camp,
+ who died yesterday afternoon,
+ revealed that typhoid fever was
the cause of death.

There were no cases of plague yester-
day. A Chinaman who had been
sick several days at Kalihi camp was
considered a suspicious case and was
closely watched. He died yesterday
afternoon and was removed to the
mortuary, where Dr. Hoffmann made a
post-mortem examination. About 1
o'clock this morning Dr. Hoffmann had
completed the autopsy and informed
the Advertiser that the case was not
one of plague. The man had died of
typhoid fever. There were no other
suspicious cases yesterday, although
some of the Board doctors were called
out on scare cases. The plague record
to date reads: 64 cases, 55 deaths and
9 recoveries.

BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING.

Various Matters of Business Consid-
ered Yesterday.

The Board of Health met at the regu-
lar time yesterday afternoon in the
Judiciary building, with President
Wood and Messrs. Cooper, Smith, Low-
rey and Hatch present.

Dr. Wood: "I see that the Noeas is
in from Hawaii and Maui and that no
plague is reported either at Hilo or
Kauai."

Mr. Smith: "That is good news. I
have here a letter just received from
a firm in the States informing me that
in view of the plague conditions in Ho-
nolulu, they forward three gross of
their disinfectant-soap for the use of
the Board of Health."

Mr. Cooper: "I move that the soap
be distributed."

Dr. Wood: "It would be a good
idea if any soap is sent to the other
Islands to send this soap Mr. Smith
speaks of."

Mr. Smith: "I notice that in the
minutes of the last meeting the sec-
retary has used the term 'bubonic plague'
in connection with the Ah Sing case.
I think it was not the bubonic form of
the disease."

Dr. Wood: "It should be 'plague,'
not 'bubonic plague'; the man had no
buboes."

Mr. Lowrey: "I didn't quite catch
the wording of the minutes in regard
to what Mr. Hatch said concerning evi-
dence in the Hotel Stables matter. As
I understand it, no evidence ever came
up to show where in Kakaako Ah Hung
had lived."

Dr. Wood: "There is considerable
information yet to be secured; and we
will obtain it as soon as we can."

Mr. Smith: "Was the Lucas property
next door to the Hawaiian Hotel sta-
bles included when the stables were
condemned by the Board as infected?"

Dr. Wood: "I have been again to
the stables and looked into the matter
of a few of the adjoining buildings,
and I think that the Board had better
visit the premises again in order to as-
certain what should be included in the
burning."

President Wood read a communica-
tion from A. W. Beadle & Co. of San
Francisco, shipping and commission
merchants, offering to sell the Board a
small steamer.

Dr. Wood: "Mr. Wakefield has made
a suggestion in the matter of dealing
with the large amount of merchandise
now stored in the Aala warehouse, and
I believe it would be a good idea to
secure figures from the Honolulu Iron
Works as to the expense of establish-
ing a hot-air chamber there for the
purpose of fumigating the merchan-
dise. If one of these hot-air chambers
could be placed right in the Aala ware-
house, thus saving the expense of cart-
ing the merchandise to the Iron Works
for fumigation, the matter of dealing
with the great quantity of goods there
would be considerably expedited. If
the articles were properly spread out,
hot air at a temperature of 250 degrees
Fahrenheit would kill anything."

Mr. Smith: "I move that the Presi-
dent be authorized by the Board to as-
certain the cost of establishing a suit-
able plant at the Aala warehouse for
the disinfection of merchandise there."

Carried.
Dr. Wood: "Of course this hot-air
plant will not be satisfactory as a per-
manent thing. It only consists of
boards bolted together, and will warp
eventually; but for the time it will do
perfectly well and will accomplish the
desired results."

Fire Commissioner Brown: "Mr.
President, the buildings out on the
Alyum road, from which Ah Sing was
taken, have been burned."
Dr. Wood: "I have a matter here

which I told Capt. Campbell I would
bring before the Board this afternoon.
It is in relation to fees for services
rendered in the harbor. The proposi-
tion was made by the steamship com-
panies some time ago that the Board
of Health appoint a quarantaine officer
and a physician for the harbor, and
allow them to charge fees for their
services. At that time the Board did
not approve of that method, as we
wanted the quarantine matters of the
harbor more directly under the
Board's observation. Later, Captain
Campbell was appointed as the quaran-
tine officer and now he desires that
some arrangements be made as to fees.
Wilder & Co. have made the same
proposition, and perhaps it would be
advisable for the Board to establish a
fee for the inspection of vessels and the
supervision of quarantine."

Cooper Going to Kauai.

Mr. Cooper: "I should like to obtain,
if possible, the permission of the Board
to go to Kauai; I want to get away on
the next steamer, if I can arrange it;
if not, I will go next week providing
the Board will grant me its permission.
It is very necessary that I should make
this trip. Matters connected with my
department as Attorney General ur-
gently demand my presence on Kauai,
and it is necessary that I be there.
That is one of the matters which makes
it necessary for me to go to Kauai."
Dr. Wood: "I think it would be well
for somebody to go to Kauai who rep-
resents the Board."

Dr. Wood: "Must you go to Kauai
on court matters, Mr. Cooper?"

Mr. Cooper: "The March term of the
Circuit Court on Kauai is coming on
and it is necessary that I be there.
That is one of the matters which makes
it necessary for me to go to Kauai."

Dr. Wood: "I think it would be well
for somebody to go to Kauai who rep-
resents the Board."

Mr. Hatch: "If Mr. Cooper were sent
to Kauai by the Board of Health on the
Board's business I should think the
matter could be better so arranged."

Mr. Cooper: "I would assist the
Board in any way I saw fit; but I
would not have it understood that that
was necessarily the business that took
me to Kauai. I have to go on account
of matters which require my attention
in my department. I don't want to sail
under false colors."

Dr. Wood: "We've got to look out
for the future, present conditions
should not only be considered."

Mr. Smith: "The plague may now be
endemic in Honolulu, but I think it has
ceased to be epidemic. That is clearly
shown by the recent history of the dis-
ease here. Five, seven and twelve days
even have passed without any cases ap-
pearing."

Mr. Smith: "I move that the At-
torney-General be allowed to proceed to
Kauai."

Mr. Lowrey: "The matter as I under-
stand it hinges entirely upon the neces-
sity of the case."

Mr. Smith amended his motion to
read: "I move that, if in the opinion
of the President of the Board of Health
it is necessary, that Attorney-General
Cooper be allowed to proceed to Kauai."
Carried.

To Sprinkle Streets.

Mr. Smith: "I would like to ask, if
in consideration of the change in the
type of the plague to the pneumonic
form, it would not be well to sprinkle
the streets of the city at night with a
solution of sulphuric acid."

Dr. Wood: "Day day light would be
better I should imagine. It is a good
idea I think. The government sprink-
lers could be used and we could doubt-
less hire others."

Mr. Lowrey: "The night time would
be better, for then the sidewalks could
be sprinkled with the solution as well."

Dr. Wood: "Will you undertake that
matter Mr. Smith, as you did once be-
fore?"

Mr. Smith: "I will. Shall we take
any action on Wilder's letter?"

Dr. Wood: "I think a fee charged to
each vessel inspected and quarantined
is the proper thing. It is the steamship
companies' own idea. The Board
should have a quarantine officer. The
question is whether the Board should
pay him or whether he be allowed to
charge fees."

A communication in relation to the
importation into this country of goods
from Asiatic ports was then read. It
was decided to refer the matter to the
Minister of Foreign Affairs, calling his
attention to the action that the Board
had already taken in the matter.

An application from Schaefer & Co.
to ship flour to one of their plantations
was considered. If flour could be se-
cured from clean ships in the harbor the
Board would be willing to grant the
necessary permission.

Mr. Smith reported the progress of
the committee appointed to investigate
the matter of a disinfecting apparatus
for vessels. He had seen Dr. Carmi-
chael and had learned that there was a
provision in the Cullom bill for the
quarantine department of Honolulu to
be in charge of the United States Marine
Hospital Service. In that event all
necessary appliances would be furnish-
ed. In view of this fact the committee
recommended that no steps be taken by
the Board in the matter.

An application was presented by Mr.
G. D. Gear for Fred Harrison, for per-
mission to erect a fire-proof building
on Nuuanu street on the mauka side of
the McLean building, in block 19. It
was the general opinion of the mem-
bers that the Board was not prepared
to consider the proposition of building
on grounds where plague had existed
and which were infected thereby.

Considerable discussion was occa-
sioned by

STABLES ARE TO BURN

Found at Last to be
Infected.

AH SING CASE DECIDES

Claim That no Evidence of Infection
Existed Until Proved by
Third Victim.

(From Monday's Daily.)

PLATFORM OF THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

- (1) Burn every house, incapable of disinfection, in which a case of plague originates, or in which it has remained long enough to create a reasonable doubt as to infection.
- (2) Burn every house which, by reason of proximity or other reason, may reasonably be believed to be infected.
- (3) Let the decision follow as closely as practicable after discovery of each case, and action follow promptly each decision.

The Chinaman, Ah Sing, who died on Saturday in the Chinese Hospital under grave suspicion has been officially declared a plague victim. Dr. Hoffmann examined slides prepared from the fluids taken from the body late Saturday afternoon and determined the cause of the man's death was plague.

Ah Sing was 18 years old and lived in a house on the Asylum road. He was taken to the Chinese Hospital on Saturday, where Dr. Jobe attended him. The body has been cremated and the house where Ah Sing lived and adjoining buildings, will be burned. Ah Sing's is the sixty-third case and fifty-fourth death of plague since the outbreak. The case was one of the pneumonic form of the disease. Ah Sing had worked at the Hotel Stables.

YESTERDAY'S BOARD MEETING.

Decided That the Hotel Stables Shall Be Burned.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Board of Health met in the Judiciary building. Those present were President Wood, Dr. Day and Messrs. Lowrey, Hatch and Smith.

The Board immediately turned their attention to the consideration of the Ah Sing case. When the Board adjourned Saturday afternoon it had not been officially announced that Ah Sing had died of the plague. Dr. Hoffmann was then examining the slides and did not determine the matter until after that meeting. Dr. Wood announced, therefore, to the members of the Board at yesterday's meeting that Ah Sing's was a verified case of plague.

Dr. Wood: "I have been running around all the morning endeavoring to find out all that was possible in regard to Ah Sing, and whether he had been working at the Hotel Stables. I wanted to get conclusive evidence in the matter and it was almost by accident that I ran across substantiation of the report that Ah Sing had been employed recently in the Hotel Stables. It was about 11:30 o'clock this morning that I met Mr. John Andrade in his carriage. He spoke to me and said that his Chinese boy was a cousin to the Ah Sing who had died of the plague and that he (the boy) would like to have the ashes of Ah Sing after the body had been cremated.

"I saw a clue here and immediately seized upon it and asked Mr. Andrade if I could see the boy; Mr. Andrade replied that the Chinese boy was in the carriage. I questioned the fellow very closely and had his replies taken down in shorthand. He appeared to be perfectly honest in his statements, and I am well satisfied that the information he gave me is correct. He had only just heard of his cousin Ah Sing's death and was anxious to secure his ashes, having heard that the death was due to plague and that the body would be cremated. I have Ah Sop's (Ah Sing's cousin) statement here and will read it."

Statement of Ah Sop.

My name is Ah Sop. I work for John Andrade—in his stables. I am a cousin of Ah Sing. He worked together with me five months for John Andrade; then he worked at Club stables. About a month ago he left the Club stables. When the Club stables were quarantined my cousin was not quarantined, because he worked at night time. He then worked one or two weeks for Hotel Stables. When he was working for Hotel Stables he lived at Palama, Asylum road. Before the first quarantine my cousin lived on River street, but since he worked at the Hotel Stables he has been leaving at Palama. At the Hotel Stables he helped to clean harness; he did not paint carriages; he worked at night time. When the Club stables were quarantined he stopped at "Fire Place."

I saw my cousin two or three weeks ago. He was not sick then; I was told yesterday that my cousin died.

Hunt for Evidence.

Dr. Wood (continuing): "Last night I went to the Hotel Stables and asked for a list of the Chinese employees who had worked at the stables since December last. I asked Mr. Buckley for this list to see if it contained the name of Ah Sing. I was informed that a carriage painter, Ah Sing by name, had worked at the stables and that he was now living on Kukui street. After

getting this information I almost gave up the idea of the Ah Sing who had died ever having worked at the Hotel Stables. I might say that thirty-six dead rats were discovered back of the Uncle Sam restaurant, in Block 19, when that building was being pulled down. Seven rats have also been discovered under the flooring in the rear of Williams' undertaking establishment, on the same block. Mr. Smith's poison has been freely distributed among the ruins of the Pantheon stables, and, as many dead rats have been found there since the fire, it goes to show not only that the poison is effective, but that the rats were not all destroyed in the fire."

SATURDAY'S BOARD MEETING.

Dr. Emerson Asks Immediate Destruction of Hotel Stables.

The Board of Health met at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the Judiciary building. President Wood, Drs. Day and Emerson and Messrs. Hatch, Lowrey, and Smith were present. Mr. L. A. Thurston, president of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee was also at the meeting as were Fire Commissioner Brown, Detective David Kaapa and others.

President Wood opened business by going directly into the case of Ah Sing, Chinaman, aged 18, who was taken to the Chinese Hospital in Palama at an early hour Saturday morning, where he was seen a short time later by Dr. Jobe and where Dr. Wood also went to see him. Ah Sing was found in a dying condition, with an exceedingly high fever and suspicious lumps in the neck. The symptoms showed the decided pneumonic form of plague, as nearly as outward signs could indicate.

Ah Sing died about 11 o'clock Saturday morning and was removed to the morgue shortly after noon, where Drs. Hoffmann and Wood, after having their lunch, proceeded to the examination of the body. The result of the autopsy was not reported until after the Board of Health meeting, although Dr. Wood, in telling the members the facts of the case in his possession, said that in his opinion there was very little doubt but the man had died of the pneumonic form of plague.

The Evidence Found.

"The evidence, I think, is conclusive that Ah Sing had worked a week or two at the Hotel Stables, and I think we can safely say that this is the third case of plague that has come from the Hotel Stables. Now we have ascertained facts in the Ah Sing case that we were unable to get hold of in either of the other two cases from the stables, viz., the Japanese who was taken from Kukui street on January 22, and Ah Hung, who died last Monday.

"In the Japanese (Kukui street) case we had no testimony that he had ever worked at the Hotel Stables, other than the sub-inspector's report, which we were not able to substantiate by any other information. As far as Ah Hung is concerned, it was understood that he had slept at the stables, but that he was not working there when he was taken sick.

"Ah Sing, who was infected in the same manner as the two previous victims, certainly did contract the disease while working at the Hotel Stables. He was first a stable boy there, sweeping out the stables and working with the manure; afterwards he washed harness and the evidence all points to his having become infected in the stables. That is the way the matter stands to date."

Discussion by Board.

Mr. Hatch: "Did not the bookkeeper at the Hotel Stables say that the Ah Sing, who worked there, was a carriage painter?"

Dr. Wood: "That Ah Sing was evidently another man who worked for the stables occasionally; perhaps for a week at a time, but was not steadily employed there."

Mr. Hatch: "Were there two Ah Sings on the books, then?"

Dr. Wood: "We have not yet been able to see the books; I have arranged to have them brought to us. There are many Chinamen with the same name and many of them have several names; they generally lie so much that it is impossible to rely on what they say in most cases. Ah Sop (Mr. Andrade's Chinese boy) I am satisfied spoke the truth; however, I can get him any time I want him."

Mr. Lowrey: "Was there no evidence that the Japanese who was removed from Kukui street on January 22, had come from the Hotel Stables?"

Dr. Wood: "There was no proof that the Japanese who had left the Hotel Stables at that time, was the man who died of plague, and who was removed from Kukui street before he died."

Considerable discussion here took place in regard to the evidence or lack of evidence in the cases of the Japanese (died Jan. 22nd) and Ah Hung, as to their having been infected in the Hotel Stables. The general opinion of the members was that there had been insufficient evidence in either of the two first cases from the Hotel Stables to warrant the Board's taken any measures other than those which they had adopted. The evidence in the Ah Sing case was considered by the members of the Board as satisfactory.

Mr. Lowrey: "Then the evidence in this Ah Sing case appears to clear up the matter considerably and enables the Board to act upon definite information."

Dr. Wood: "Yes; I think we have all the information necessary to go ahead with the consideration of the disposition of the Hotel Stables."

Stables to be Burned.

Mr. Lowrey's motion (made earlier in the proceedings and reported above) was here seconded and it became the unanimous resolution of the Board that the Hawaiian Hotel Stables upon evidence gathered were, in the opinion of the Board, infected by plague and could be disinfected in no way other than by fire and should therefore be immediately burned.

Mr. Lowrey: "I doubt if the fire will thoroughly disinfect the ground owing to the nature of the structure, and I would suggest that the iron roofing be first removed and that the frame be torn down so that the fire will prove more effective. The ground could be sprinkled first so that no danger would exist for those employed to do this."

Dr. Wood: "The ground has already been twice sprinkled with acid—once when the Hotel Stables were first put in quarantine and once since. I believe that heat generated by combustion is not to be depended upon. To tear down the building first and then burn it after fencing in that portion of the grounds adjoining the interior of the block so as to prevent the rats from running to other places, will prove effective I am sure. We can't fence in the building on the road side because the Fire Department can't very well handle the fire that way, and

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

How One Mother Saved Her Daughter

The first critical period in a woman's life comes at the passing of her girlhood. How to preserve the daughter's health at this crisis is the problem that confronts every mother of girls. Mrs. J. M. Riggs, of Cartersville, Mo., solved the problem. She says:

"My daughter Josie during the winter of 1897, suffered a complete breakdown in health. She was thin and pale, had no appetite, and was so weak that she was unable to walk to school. Those who knew her condition said that she was in the first stages of consumption. Shortly after school closed, on the advice of a neighbor, we began giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The first effect on her condition was marvelous. Before she had taken half a box her condition was improved, and she kept on gaining appetite, strength and flesh until she was entirely well."

"She took three bottles of the pills and today there is not a healthier, more robust looking girl in Cartersville. She is fresher and healthier than ever before in her life."

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, this 15th day of October, 1898. Wm. WOLCOTT, Notary Public.

From the Journal, Cartersville, Mo.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

TERRITORIAL BILL.

Hartwell and Smith See McKinley. Prompt Action Likely.

Senator Cullum, accompanied by Messrs. Hartwell and Smith, the latter an attorney general of Hawaii, talked with President McKinley this morning regarding Hawaiian affairs and legislation now pending in Congress providing for a form of government for the islands.

It was agreed at this conference that Senator Cullum, in the Senate, and some one in the House, should seek to have Congress take prompt action toward enacting legislation providing a permanent government for the islands. Explanations will be made to Congress of the distress prevailing in the islands, and of the urgent necessity for relief, together with the many reasons of a general nature for immediate action. It is thought that these appeals will be effective, and that Congress will do something without much delay.

The President had decided a few days ago to send a special message to Congress pointing out the distress in Hawaii due to the presence of bubonic plague, and recommending that the Hawaiian legislature be again called into life that it might do something to relieve the situation. Such action by Congress would have been temporary, and the legislature would have again died with permanent legislation. The President will not now send this message, and will await the expected prompt action by Congress of a permanent nature. This will be better than two measures, one temporary and another permanent.—Washington Star, February 10.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Senator Cullum was at the White House today and had a conference with the President in regard to the status of legislation before Congress affecting the Hawaiian Islands. The President had had under consideration the expediency of asking Congress to pass some temporary legislation which would enable the local government to provide for natives whose houses had been burned to stop the spread of the bubonic plague, and to succor those in distress. Senator Cullum, however, expressed the belief that Congress would soon pass a bill providing for a permanent government for the islands, and that this measure would be amply sufficient to meet the existing conditions. The President therefore will await the action of Congress on the pending bill.

AN EDITOR'S LIFE SAVED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

During the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. Edwards, Publisher of The Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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From whatever cause arising it is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pain. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Ltd., England," are engraved on the Government Stamp and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1900.

LESSONS OF BULLER'S DEFEAT.

The steamer Charles Nelson arriving at Makaweli, Kauai, brought Coast newspapers of the 10th and 11th insts, but none of them found their way to Honolulu on the inter-island steamers which came yesterday. The only knowledge we have of their contents is through private correspondence. Mr. Freese, chemist of the Makaweli plantation, in a letter to Mr. Scott of Canton, Neill & Co., says: "The San Francisco papers of February 11th received on the Nelson state that Buller had been forced back across the Tugela river again." As this news accords with that of the Advertiser's Associated Press special service up to noon of the 9th, it is not an occasion for surprise. It was painfully apparent in our own advice that Buller, in trying to force the entrenched sharpshooters of Joubert's army had taken too big a contract and was about to suffer the consequences.

The trouble with the British Generals is that they are as hide-bound by military tradition as were the Germans and Austrians whom Napoleon demoralized by his genius for original campaigning. Like Bourbons they learn nothing and forget nothing. The student of military history will see no difference between the tactics employed by White, Gatacre, Methuen and Buller in turn and those which wrought the ruin of Braddock in the Pennsylvania wilderness and of Pakenham at New Orleans. Confronting a concealed line of perfect marksmen these British Generals order their commands to fix bayonets and advance, officers and men disdaining cover and depending upon dash and discipline for success. The history of all wars shows that this is a fatal policy. The instances where well-manned entrenched positions have been carried by assault are few and far between. In nine cases out of ten such positions have to be reduced by siege or by concentrating a superior number of well-trained guns for bombardment; in the tenth case, success is usually due to a demoralized and inefficient defense such as was exhibited by the French after the initial disasters of the war with Prussia and by the Spaniards at El Caney and San Juan hill in the American skirmish with Spain. For the usual course of things witness Grant's unsuccessful effort to carry the works at Vicksburg and Petersburg, Banks' failures at Port Hudson, Burnside's at Fredericksburg and Lee's at Gettysburg. These are bloody examples of the futility of leading the bravest men into the open to attack men equally brave and numerous and well-armed behind earthworks.

It is as the United Service Gazette (British) remarked awhile ago. The whole theory of tactics must be altered or the British in South Africa must accept ultimate defeat. There is no other remedy. But one way offers to meet the Boers in the hills and that is to approach them from tree to tree and rock to rock and give them as good as they send; to enter, in fact, upon a gigantic guerrilla war. This may be galling to the proud-spirited British officers with their traditions of upright valor but it cannot be so galling as defeat. And defeat is as sure for Roberts as for Buller if he undertakes to crush the rock by the impact of the wave.

THE DECISION TO BURN.

The Board of Health has resolved to burn the Hotel stables. As in the Pantheon case, it took a third victim to achieve the result. Mr. Hatch's excuse for the previous non-action of the Board is an incorrect defense of a weak cause which would have been better left unsaid. The Japanese who was taken from the stables on the 20th ult. and died on the 21st, was taken sick in the stables, where he lived and slept. Ahung did not live at the stables, but he became ill there; lay there under a blanket on Thursday week, returned and remained for some time on Monday last and died the same day. Mr. Hatch speculates in all kinds of possibilities as to where else they might have been or might have become infected. Speculations are unnecessary and are rendered valueless by the fact that wherever else they might have been or were not, they were at the stables.

Mr. Hatch says that neither of these cases proved anything, but bases his vote to burn exclusively upon the third case. His logic is difficult to follow, in view of the fact that the third victim only worked a week at the Hotel stables, was not sick there at all, and has remained at his home, a mile away from the stables, throughout his sickness.

However, all is well that ends well. A substantial, though tardy, advance has been made toward destroying a center of infection. A prompt execution of the decision will be the best earnest that the Board means to live up to its previous rigorous record.

This journal has been obliged by its

convictions to differ with the Board upon this subject, and it has expressed the divergence of thought in explicit language. Nothing that it has said or that the Board has done will, however, diminish by a line its untiring efforts in the work of suppressing the plague, or lessen its support of the Board of Health in every measure, however radical, which the Board may devise for stamping out the disease. What it has in the past demanded, however, and what it will continue to advocate is action, radical action, continuous action.

WHAT LITTLE HAS DONE.

We hope the Oiaa Settlers' Association, which sent Mr. Little to Washington, is deriving solace from his work. This association consists of free and independent squatters, who, wishing to avail themselves of the easier laws which the United States land law permits, sent Mr. Little on to get a ruling from Washington against the further primacy of the Hawaiian land law. By dint of considerable free and easy lying done both at Washington and in this city, the plot succeeded to the extent that the operations of the Hawaiian law were suspended, awaiting the further action of Congress.

This policy stopped the growth of Hawaii in a minor agricultural way by heading off the small farmer. That desirable citizen could no longer obtain public land either from this Government or from that of the United States. Of course the Oiaa squatters, so far as their titles went, were no better off than before; in fact, they were much worse off than they had expected to be after Mr. Little had exposed President McKinley to his hypnotic importunity. Little, however, saved his face in Oiaa by means of the pledge that he would remove every trace of the Hawaiian land laws from the Cullom Bill.

He tried to perform this contract, and what have we as a result? The letter from Mr. Armstrong, printed on the first page of today's Advertiser, shows that Little and his nondescript allies have induced the Senate Committee on Territories to agree upon a hybrid land law by which, when a transfer of public realty is made here, under the laws of Hawaii, the deed, to be valid, must be ratified at Washington. What effect must this proviso have upon the poor squatter or the small farmer? Can he go to Honolulu, record his homestead entry and return home to "prove up" on it? Not he. Instead he must do all that and besides pay a Washington lawyer, or send some one from these Islands, or go to the capital himself, so as to get final and favorable action there. The expense of this undertaking would be large and the delay vexatious. To make the round trip to Washington from Honolulu would cost our friend the squatter about \$400, saying nothing of board, fees and incidentals in Washington itself. If he needed a claim agent or a lawyer there it would be so much more. Then if some disappointed rival for the property wanted to file a deposition at Washington against the transfer he could force endless and costly hearings and re-hearings. Long before the end were reached the small farmer would tire out. Not so the rich man who wanted a deed. He could afford to send a lawyer and keep one in Washington if he cared to do so. The question of expense, if he coveted a given piece of property, would be of small concern to him; and he might find it profitable to raise objections to the transfer of any land at all to the small home-builder.

So, on the whole, Mr. Little has made it easy for the rich man to get Hawaiian public land and hard for the poor man; has encouraged the land barons and discouraged the squatter; and in the name of "Americanism"—a word which takes the place of patriotism as the last refuge of the carpet-bagger—has induced the Committee on Territories to agree upon the most un-American land measure conceivable. Perhaps it is a growing sense of his colossal blunder and the harm he has done to his clients, the Oiaa Squatters' Association, which has induced Mr. Little to apply for an Alaska judgeship. One could hardly blame him for wanting to go a long way off.

ENGLAND AND HER FOES.

Buller is in a bad way, but Roberts and Kitchener have made substantial progress. Their troops are the first to enter Boer territory and they have succeeded in relieving Kimberly and Cecil Rhodes. The Boer General Cronje is in full retreat towards Bloemfontein, the capital of Orange Free State, where, if he means the fortifications, he can make a long stand. Dr. Leyds says some Boer surprises are in store for the British on the line of march, but he is not advised of the surprises the British may have in store for the Boers. The Orange Free State is mainly level veldt and the Dutchmen, if they fight at all outside of Bloemfontein, will have to do so minus a good many tactical advantages which their comrades of the Transvaal have among the hills.

A new danger to British prestige exists on the Indian frontier, where Russia is making appreciable military preparations. If the Oiaa means to fight, an extraordinary strain will be put on British strength and courage. However, the resources of Great Britain in such an emergency are manifold. Her fleet is ready to engage the Russians in the Baltic, when the ice breaks, and on the Asiatic coast. She may ally herself with Japan and bring on the psychological moment for the little brown men to invade Corea and Siberia. Furthermore, the chance might be afforded to turn the Dreibund into a Vierbund, while on the borders of India itself the British and their disciplined native allies could, in defending the mountain country from the Russians, imitate the defensive work of Joubert on the Tugela.

Old England is arousing herself and the people who think that she is incapable of great deeds and great triumphs have only to wait on the developments of the next few weeks and gain surprises of their own.

If Milwaukee gets the Democratic National Convention that grand but thirsty old party will be sure to form a laager there.

The Samoan treaty has now gone into effect and the way is open for Brother Sewall to compromise on the Governorship of Tutuila.

It was a long head that kept Brother Loebenstein from Washington. He now has the satisfaction of seeing his own votes all right and Little's becoming less.

Advices from Washington indicate that Statesman Bob Wilcox shares the anxiety of some of his distinguished fellow citizens here to have General Hartwell return home.

"When in doubt burn the house!" If the Board of Health people will adopt this motto they will leave the public no chance to entertain the doubt which justified them in burning the Board.

Paul Isenberg, a heavy investor in the Hotel stables, publicly stated on Saturday that he wanted the premises burned. Mr. Isenberg did not share the doubts expressed by Attorney Hatch. For that matter hardly anybody else did.

A German armored cruiser is going to stop at Havre in recognition of the French World's Fair. She will be the first German warship to visit French waters since the war of 1870, and while she is there her officers and men will doubtless put in a few hours every day remembering the Maine.

President McKinley has decided not to "again call the Hawaiian Legislature into life." Imagine his feelings when he learns that the miracle has already been performed, so far as the lower House is concerned, by Speaker Kaula. We're a swift people out here when there's a possible salary in sight.

The carpet-bagger will be excluded from the Governorship by the terms of the Cullom Bill. The incumbent must be a resident. As to the definition of carpet-bagger, we presume it even covers the case of a man who comes here on the Federal salary list and calls himself a resident while being received as an official guest.

The passage in Mr. Armstrong's Washington letter, referring to the compliments paid Mr. Dole by President McKinley, makes good reading for the best friends of Hawaii. People who are banking on other men than Mr. Dole for Territorial Governor are not likely to appreciate the news, but happily they are becoming fewer and fewer.

We are bound to say that investigation does not show ulterior motives on the part of the Board of Health in connection with the Hotel stables. That phase of the discussion may as well be dismissed. The Board appears to be acting conscientiously enough, but with what the Advertiser and the greater part of the public believes with inconsistency and wrong judgment.

The refusal of the insurance companies to pay losses caused directly or indirectly by sanitary fires, hits hard. One result will doubtless be a crop of lawsuits against the Government. The most of these may be compromised, but in any event the echoes of our plague experience promise to be heard in the local courts for a long time to come.

The first number of the long-expected Maui News, G. B. Robertson, editor and proprietor and Mrs. G. B. Robertson, business manager, has reached this city, hailing from Wailuku. It is a six-column quarto and is new and interesting despite the fact, as editorially announced, that shipping intelligence and some outside news was "crowded out by a rush of very important plate matter." The editor promises to make the News better as he goes along, and in that work we wish him every success. He has a good start and is in a virgin field. Good luck to him.

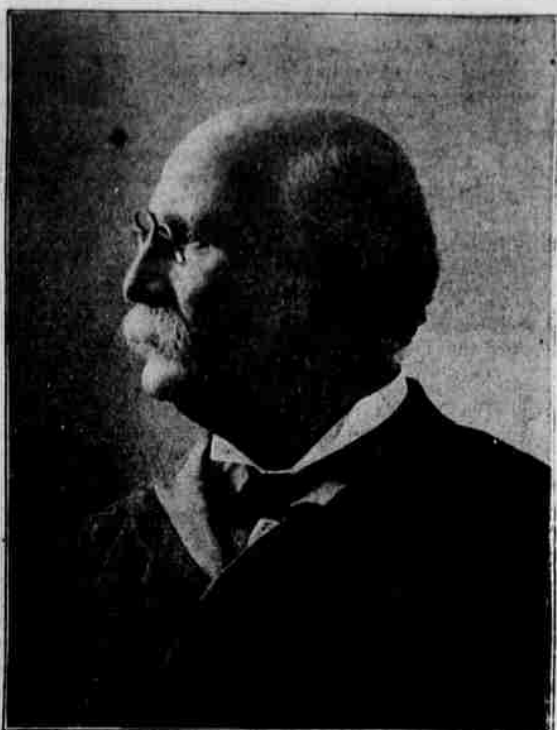
HAWAII AT WASHINGTON

How the Opposition Bungled.

THE POOR MAN AND LAND

Col. Little and His Friends Have Made a Blunder—Outlook For Cullom Bill.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1900. The report of the House Committee on Territories on the Hawaiian



HON. W. N. ARMSTRONG.

Bill is now ready, and will probably be presented, with the amended bill, to the House tomorrow.

The debate in the committee room has been interesting and suggestive. The sections of the bill were taken up one by one and discussed. The committee permitted any person to be present who had an interest in Hawaiian affairs. General Hartwell and Mr. W. O. Smith were constantly called upon for information regarding Hawaiian laws, and were encouraged to make suggestions at any time. Representing generally the "Opposition" were Celsus Moreno, R. W. Wilcox, Mr. Cayless and Mr. Little.

There had developed in the committee debate some partisanship. The number of the committee is seventeen. The chairman, Mr. Knox, desired especially that the report of the committee should be unanimous, for if it was it would greatly facilitate action in the House. Several of the Democratic members, acting upon information given by the Opposition, desired to make changes in the bill, and especially they desired to strike out the Hawaiian land laws and substitute the Federal land laws. The ground for making this change was alleged corruption of the Hawaiian Executive and Judiciary as forcibly urged by Mr. Little. The Republican members, always anxious to secure a unanimous report, offered a compromise, which was an amendment requiring all land transactions to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior in Washington. This amendment was accepted by the Opposition, but not willingly. It had charged fraud and corruption and it was forced to accept a provision by which a review in Washington could be had. Mr. Smith and General Hartwell urged that it would be a greater hardship on the poor man, if his application for a piece of land should be opposed, and the matter carried to Washington. The rich man would have every advantage, and it would make business for the lawyers. One of the committee said it would be a great misfortune to Hawaii if the land agents of the Federal Government took hold of the land interests. A further amendment was made that the Secretary of the Interior might make rules and regulations requiring a review of the action of the local agents.

The furious attacks of Mr. Little, "the representative of the Americans residing in Hawaii," as he calls himself, has resulted in an unreserved adoption of the Hawaiian land system, but has put upon it the heavy burden of expensive litigation and delays, and upon a poor American who wishes to get a piece of Government land. As one of the committee remarked, "Mr. Little has not changed the Hawaiian land system, but has with much stupidity made it difficult for a poor man to get public land, because any dispute must be settled in Washington, and that is an expensive affair."

It is quite probable that the final conference committee may strike out this provision for a review in Washington. The striking out of all property qualification in election matters, induced the committee to place the appointment of the Supreme Court Judge in the hands of the President instead of leaving it in the hands of the Governor and a Senate chosen without any property qualifications.

The provision requiring that the Governor should be a citizen of the Territory was unanimously agreed upon. It was said in the debate that Hawaii must not be cursed by "carpet-baggers." All of the Western men

spoke strongly on this point. No allusion was made, however, to any persons or candidates for the office.

Unquestionably the views of Congress on the expansion question have been taking more definite shape within the last two weeks. The nation is on the eve of a Presidential election and the issue involved in expansion must be carefully settled now. There will be a long debate over the relations of the new territories to the Federal Government. If the Hawaiian Bill is taken up before the bill for the government of Puerto Rico, the whole question of the extension of the Constitution will be taken up and discussed in all its bearings. It will not be limited to the Hawaiian Bill. That bill will be only the text from which there will be departures in all directions. A Democratic member of the House, taking for his text, last week, the Appropriation Bill, delivered a speech, in which he attacked and sharply criticized the decision of the Hawaiian Supreme Court, which holds that the Constitution was not expressly extended to Hawaii by the Annexation Act. The speech was a partisan attack upon the Republican party.

The disposition of the friends of the Hawaiian Bill is to keep it back until the whole question of the expansion of the Constitution has been thrashed out

on the Puerto Rico Bill. After that has been done the Hawaiian Bill will be readily passed with little debate. A long debate is now inevitable. The President and the men behind him find safety in the rule that the Constitution does not, of itself, reach an annexed territory, and that Congress can "regulate" the political and financial status of any territory. Under this rule it can extend the customs laws to Hawaii and refuse them to Puerto Rico or the Philippines, and anticipate the coming question. This rule will forestall the Democratic proposition that the Republicans have extended the Constitution by its own force to the new possessions, and the ten million of Filipinos are now American citizens, and must be treated as such; and will compete with American farmers. So far, the Democratic leaders have not disclosed any special hostility to "free trade" with Hawaii.

This morning the Hawaiian representatives of the Government and the Chamber of Commerce had an interview with the President, in company with Senator Cullom. The President expressed the warmest sympathy with the residents of Honolulu and his desire to aid them in his official capacity. His remarks about President Dole were extremely cordial and flattering. He could not speak in higher terms of any person who holds office under him. They were not made with reference to political affairs.

W. N. A.

Mr. Baldwin Ill.

H. A. Baldwin, who, with his wife, two children and several others, went into quarantine last week at the J. M. Monsarrat premises near Koko head, intending to go to Maui when opportunity presented, has been sick for several days. He was threatened with typhoid, but the trouble has changed into malarial fever. He was materially better yesterday, but is quite weak and will not be able to be moved for some time yet.

The well-known attorney, J. K. Ka-hookano, died suddenly at his Waikiki residence yesterday morning. Typhoid fever was the cause of death.

"It is an Ill Wind That Blows Nobody Good."

That small ache or pain or weakness is the "ill wind" that directs your attention to the necessity of purifying your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then your whole body receives good, for the purified blood goes tingling to every organ. It is the great remedy for all ages and both sexes.

Dyspepsia — "Complicated with liver and kidney trouble, I suffered for years from dyspepsia, with severe pains. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and hearty." J. B. Emerton, Auburn, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints. Hood's Pills cure liver (bile) the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TRADE PILIKIA

Business Hardships of Quarantine.

J. G. Rothwell Writes of the Injury Being Done the Average Trader in Honolulu.

Editor Advertiser: The public of the Territory of Hawaii have before them a problem of unusual gravity and seriousness, in the present visitation of bubonic plague; a subject worthy indeed of strict attention and earnest effort on the part of every individual.

Persons of every nationality and class have devoted much time and energy to the general stamping out of the disease, acting in conjunction and harmony with the Board of Health and the Citizens' Sanitary Committee, with the result that the plague is practically conquered, and can no longer be considered to be epidemic, a condition that should lend encouragement and add to the effort of those who have been and still are engaged in the suppression of the scourge, which now appears to be fully under control, certainly as relates to the epidemic form.

But there are other considerations pressing which although not as urgent, call for immediate attention; indications of complaint and restiveness are becoming current among those whose financial and trade interests are being dangerously imperiled and menaced, men whom the present quarantine regulations bear upon with a most effect to their commercial existence; such men are giving and are expected to give the time of their paid employees to the general cause without complaint, but unless some relief soon be given many of them will be compelled to reduce their staff of employees, with the result that they will not then have men available for inspection work.

So far as can be learned, not a solitary case of plague has been traced to the shipment of goods of American or European origin, and there seems to be no sound reason why the strict quarantine, which bears so heavily on the merchants of the city, should not be immediately lifted or greatly modified. That there is danger in shipment of Oriental freights has been proven, and the precautions against this class of goods are not questioned, except that they have been woefully insufficient; but even in this merchandise, it has not been satisfactorily shown whether or no the disease has been communicated by fumigated, or unfumigated goods, or both; nevertheless during the past few days Oriental merchandise has been pretty thoroughly distributed from the wharves to all parts of the town.

The vital question is, what is the danger from goods of American and European origin, and is it still necessary to tie up the island trade so tightly as to seriously menace the financial standing of all purely mercantile interests, and to persist in a course that is bound soon to result in disaster to many? It is not recorded that any cases have resulted among the wharf laborers who have handled the many thousand tons of freight on the wharves; the only cases that could possibly come under this head are one or two among the laborers who had been engaged in handling goods at the Anala warehouse, but it has not been shown that these men did not contract the disease by accepting and partaking of some of the eatables in Chinatown, and in view of the immunity of the men on the wharves, the inference is fair that these particular cases were so communicated.

To continue to enforce regulations under present circumstances as they are now being enforced, is only to advertise conditions that do not exist, and others, particularly abroad will certainly not consider us in any better situation than we represent ourselves to be.

The time has come for us to do business with one hand and fight the plague with the other, and the suggestion is now made that it is in order to enlarge the schedule of goods that may be safely distributed in accordance with the dictates of experience, and the necessities of trade, and to withdraw unreasonable restrictions, which can only result if longer continued in financial disaster.

J. G. ROTHWELL.

WAIHAWA SUGAR CO.

Capitalized at \$500,000.—Stock Subscribed For—Officers.

The articles of association of the Waihawa Sugar Company, filed yesterday at the Interior Department, show that John Emmeluth, A. E. Nichols, Frank Hustace, L. Schweitzer and J. M. Whitney are the promoters of the joint stock company formed for the raising of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar and all business incidental thereto. The concern is capitalized at \$500,000 with shares at a par value of \$100. The right to increase the capital from time to time to \$3,000,000 is also a part of the agreement.

All of the capital stock is subscribed for principally by the incorporators. One hundred fifty thousand dollars is paid up by leases to about 20,000 acres of land in the Waialua district embracing lands of G. Galbraith, Bishop Estate, Halstead Estate and others. The articles of incorporation provide that no stockholder is to be liable for the debts of the corporation beyond such an amount as may be due and unpaid on the share or shares held by him.

The officers are A. E. Nichols, president; J. Emmeluth, vice-president; G. M. Whitney, treasurer; and L. Schweitzer, secretary.

James H. Hunt has been suspended as chief of the Fire Department, pending the investigation of charges of neglect of duty brought before the Board of Commissioners of the Honolulu Fire Department. Charles H. Thurston has been made acting chief.

HAWAII NEWS

Burning of the Serrao Premises.

Dr. Wood Criticized—Meeting of Hilo Teachers—Condensed News Of the Island.

The following news is taken from the Hilo Herald of February 22:

When Dr. Wood ordered the Serrao store burned he did so upon the strength of a cursory glance at a microscopic slide made from some of the matter taken from a decomposed gland from the body of Mrs. Serrao; a bacteriological examination had not been made by Dr. Hoffmann. The tests usually applied were not made for the reason that there was not time between the receipt of Dr. Moore's letter in Honolulu and the departure of Dr. Wood and party for Hilo. But the distinguished head of the Honolulu fire brigade said "burn" within a few minutes after arrival in Hilo, and burn it was.

Sheriff Andrews arranged with Fire Chief Vannatta to have the fire started at 4 a. m. Friday, owing to the prevailing winds at that hour being usually from the land, but Providence was opposed to the scheme, for when that hour arrived a gale was blowing from all points of the compass. Chief Vannatta had the engine tried with a view to using it later in the day, but a plug blew out after a few turns of the wheel and it required several hours' labor to fit a new one.

The wind between 9 o'clock and noon was favorable, but the engine was not so the work of destruction had to be delayed. After noon the owners of property adjoining the Serrao store began making preparations for saving their buildings in the event of the wind changing. A fence was built in front of the Spreckels block and Demosthenes Lycurgus had a number of bags tacked on the side of his building next to where the fire was to take place. Then the engine was tried again and once more the plug was blown into the sea.

Sheriff Andrews decided to have the Serrao building pulled over on to the beach if possible, so that the danger to other buildings would be lessened, but this was not practicable, owing to the fact that a portion of it rested on a stone wall. He then decided to have it pulled down when the fire had burned sufficiently to permit it. A chain was fastened to the underpinning and a block and tackle attached. The prison gang brought stacks of dried cane tops and by the direction of the sheriff these were placed under the building and in storeroom. A portion of the iron roof was taken off and holes cut in the floor and the side of the building in order to make a draft. When this work was completed kerosene was liberally sprinkled over the floor and stock of goods, a stack of fifty-seven bags of coffee standing in one corner of the room being well saturated with it. At 5 o'clock the torch was applied directly under the building and the fire rapidly worked its way upward, and in a few minutes burst through the roof. In ten minutes it had reached the oil boxes piled near the window on the Walaunue street side and the spectators on the postoffice veranda moved away expecting an explosion, but none took place.

Chief Vannatta had one set of men posted on Front street using water from the hydrants and throwing it on the front of the Lycurgus building. On the beach side the men handled another pipe, the water being pumped from the sea, and between these there was not a moment when the surrounding buildings were in danger. The fire worked from the Walaunue street corner, but progress was retarded by the bags of coffee piled against a partition between the main store and an adjoining room. When the fire had reached the floor at one end of the building an effort was made to pull away the underpinning, but it could not be done, and a prisoner was sent under the building with an axe and told to cut away. But the fire was too hot for him and after several ineffectual blows he retired and Sheriff Andrews undertook the task and did it effectually. Then a long pull and a strong pull let the building settle on the beach. In an hour from the time the torch was applied the place was reduced to a smoldering heap and a microbe was visible. No rats were seen during the fire, and it is supposed they made their way out through the sewer. The safe generally used by Mr. Serrao was removed from the building before the fire, but an old one lies in the ruins. It is said the safe removed will be kept in quarantine for the usual period.

It was decided to destroy the dwelling occupied by the Serraos on Saturday and arrangements were made to move the family to Coconut Island that morning. An estimate was made of the building and contents, and at 4 p. m., after preparations had been made, the torch was applied and in thirty-five minutes the place was a mass of ashes. Nothing was allowed to be removed by Mr. Serrao, not even the portrait of his wife, and a \$600 piano went up in smoke. The firemen had less difficulty at this fire, owing to the fact that there was no building close to the one burned.

Meeting of Hilo Teachers' Union.

Rain, illness and plague rumors were joint elements of disturbance in the plans of the program committee, yet a goodly assemblage of teachers and an interesting session were the rewards of their labors. Miss West's class in singing was the first number. These pupils have but recently been trained in two part singing by the tonic sol fa method and did credit to a faithful, painstaking teacher. The same class next reduced a pile of sand to a semblance of the island of Maui answering numerous questions relative to structure and division, with principal business and educational features of the island. In a discussion on rocks six inmates of school museums



GREAL MOLINEUX TRIAL IN NEW YORK.

The above is a picture of Roland B. Molineux, his father and counsel. Molineux has just been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and, unless pardoned, commuted or given a new trial, will die in the electric chair. He comes of an eminent Brooklyn family and was convicted of poisoning Harry B. Cornish by means of headache powders containing poison.

Miss Devo mentioned exchange and correspondence with schools in other places as the best means of getting hold of foreign specimens. Perhaps the most interesting article presented was given by Miss Hart on elementary history teaching. The program for the meeting May 25 will be arranged by Misses Richardson, Lyman and West.

News Boiled Down.
The Hackfeld ward of the Hilo hospital is nearly completed. Dr. Grace returned from Honolulu by the Kailani yesterday. F. W. Podmore and family will occupy the residence opposite that of Judge Hapal.

Some of the Japanese on the plantations near here quit work yesterday on account of lack of rice. Good progress is being made on the extension of the Government road to the new bridge across the Wailuku. The price charged for stevedoring transport cargoes in Hilo harbor is entirely satisfactory to the United States Government.

Messrs. Haywood, Dr. Carmichael and Captain Pond were guests of A. B. Loebenstein for a short time Thursday afternoon. Olua plantation and Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Co. received seventy and twenty-nine Japanese laborers respectively from the Kailani.

The Japanese charged with assaulting a luna on Olua plantation was convicted on Wednesday and sentenced to six months hard labor. The Falls of Clyde brought down 2000 bags of rice and the Kailani brought 300 bags to Hackfeld & Co. It was sold to customers immediately.

The sanitary committee condemned three places on Front street on Wednesday on account of insanitary condition. They are being put in thorough order. Mr. Kennedy, agent of the Board of Health, has issued orders to the steamers or agents that freight cannot be taken from Hilo to ports on this island until further order.

The Conemaugh had bad luck with her horses. Some of them developed influenza after leaving San Francisco and died on the way. Five died after reaching Hilo.

The editor of the Herald is in receipt of a pass from Chester Doyle permitting him to enter the Detention station camp at Honolulu. He hopes he may not have an opportunity to reciprocate in kind. The Hilo railway bed is finished to nine miles and the contractors are waiting the arrival of the locomotives so that track-laying may begin. The locomotives will be here on the next Matson vessel and it is expected the road will be in operation by April 1 next.

The health committee met yesterday and decided to inaugurate a rat crusade in Hilo. The committee requests that all volunteers to the work meet at the Court House on Sunday next at 2 p. m. to organize, receive instructions and a supply of poison for immediate distribution.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

A Grawl at Maui and Honolulu—Items In Brief.

The following is taken from the Hilo Tribune of the 17th instant:
The reports from Maui are no way pleasing; albeit they are such as we are not surprised to hear, even as we shall not be surprised to hear similar reports from the various districts of this island which have taken occasion to show their independence of Hilo by increasing rather than diminishing their traffic with Honolulu, and throwing wider rather than closing tighter their doors—to show their independence of Hilo, for which there was no occasion, since Hilo neither claims nor desires to assume one iota of authority or control over their actions.

The people of Maui indeed took occasion to send weekly letters to the Advertiser, reiterating their unquestioning confidence in the Board of Health, and thanking God they were not as the people of Hilo, kickers, rebellious and eager for self-government and a clean port. We sympathize most fully with the people of Maui, and we hope that in the one brief but deadly attack at Kahului the disease will cease to trouble that island. It is however a little difficult to forget that concert of action which the Maulites so gratuitously undertook with Honolulu and with the other districts of this island to force by weight of ridicule and encouragement to the Honolulu authorities the admission here of passengers and freight from Honolulu. Whether this, which was to a certain extent done in spite of our resistance, was the cause of the fatal case that has occurred here we do not know. Its cause now is immaterial. The prevention of future cases and the destruction of life, property and business must be our aim.

Honolulu's Levy.
The proceedings of Hilo's unauthorized boards of health, sanitary committees, or whatever else one may choose to call them—under any name they are equally malodorous to the Honolulu

nostril—the proceedings, we say, of these bodies are reported in the various journals of the capital city with a fullness that is most flattering. They seem also to furnish much amusement and harmless merriment to the editorial scribbler and presumably to the reader. It is more blessed to give than to receive, and we are but too glad to contribute our mite to alleviate the gloom which hangs over our sister city. It shall be Hilo's boast that along with second-hand dress suits, opera cloaks, Japanese kimonos and hard cash, she has also added to the gaiety of the easily amused and childlike inhabitants of Honolulu.

Items In Brief.

The Tribune has located that suspected case of engagement. No alarm however need be felt; the usual remedies will be applied.

The bridges over Ninole and Marlua gulches have been finished and the remainder of the road will be soon ready for traverse by vehicle.

The handsome counters for Peck's First Bank of Hilo have been put in by Mr. Ritchey, being built here entirely from Oregon pine, in natural finish.

The American Settlers' Association of Olua are preparing to survey about one thousand acres of land, which is included in the area squatted upon by its members.

Tremendous showers of rain that continued almost without interruption during Thursday night, accompanied by considerable wind prevented the burning of the Serrao buildings, which was to have taken place at 4 o'clock Friday morning.

Sam Peck, who returned by the Falls of Clyde, graduated with high honors from Tulane University and is well equipped for the work of sugar chemistry. He will probably remain on the islands engaged in work of that nature although he has been offered a position as instructor in the University.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

The Late Quotations Received by the Steamer Rio.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co. the following resume of the sugar market, to Feb. 17th, received by them through Williams, Diamond & Co., is published:

Sugar—No change in the local market nor for export to Honolulu since February 9.
Basis—Feb. 9th, cost and freight sale, 2,000 tons, at 4½¢; unchanged until Feb. 15th, cost and freight sale, 400 tons, 4.4¢; 2,500 tons, 4.45¢; to arrive sale, 3,200 tons, at 4 7-16. Feb. 16th, cost and freight sales, 1,800 tons, 4.45¢, making net basis for Island sugar that date in New York, 4.45¢; San Francisco, 4.075¢.

London Beets—9th-12th, 10s ¾d; 13th-14th, 10s; 15th, 10s ¾d; 16th, 10s.
New York Refined—No changes in prices and conditions. Demand somewhat increased.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—Latest mail advices report market strong but inactive, since which you will note sales at reduced prices as above, possibly from the fact that the American Sugar Refining Co. have shut down for some time, very materially decreasing the meltings, as quotations from Europe do not indicate any decided decline in beets.

Political Situation—We refer you to copies of San Francisco Chronicle, the last of this date, but we very much doubt if the best interests will make any strong effort against Hawaiian sugar. We refer you to inclosed copy of letter received from Mr. W. O. Smith this morning, for full details regarding situation at Washington.
Quarantine—Vessels arriving here are still detained the usual time for fumigation. We are forwarding you by this mail Treasury Department circular, for which we sent to Washington, which will give you the official regulations of the national quarantine under which we are now acting here, for vessels arriving from infected ports.

WILL RESIDE HERE.

Mr. Fred. O'Brien, Journalist, and His Artist Wife Arrive.

Among the arrivals on the Rio yesterday was Mr. Frederick O'Brien, who comes from the staff of the Chronicle to the staff of the Advertiser. He is accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Gertrude O'Brien, a portrait painter well known in several cities of the United States. Mrs. O'Brien studied many years in Paris ateliers under Julian, Bougereau, Boulanger, Tony-Fleury and others, and has exhibited in the Salon and in Eastern art gatherings. Her studio in San Francisco is the one formerly occupied by the late Joseph Strong. She will probably open a studio in Honolulu, where they have come to reside.

The recommendations for appropriations for the Department of Education will be much larger this year than for the last period.

Just a Cough

This is its story:
At first, a slight cough.
At last, a hemorrhage.
At first, easy to cure.
At last, extremely difficult.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

quickly conquers your hacking cough. There is no doubt about the cure now.

For over half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been curing colds and coughs and preventing consumption.

Put up in large and small bottles.

A cure is hastened by placing over the chest one of

Dr. Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral Plasters.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The plague record to date shows 63 cases, 54 deaths and 9 recoveries.

The salt on the streets near the waterfront resembled hoar-frost glistening in the sun yesterday.

Captain Wm. A. Whiting has been ordered to the command of the Mare Island Navy Yard, in California.

E. C. Macfarlane is expected from the Coast in about two weeks. He writes that his health is very good now.

The Hawaiian Stock Exchange has been dissolved. The money on hand in the treasury is to be divided pro rata among the members.

A letter from Spreckelsville, Maui, received by the Lehu, under date of the 24th instant, says: "No deaths; no suspicious cases since Sunday last."

Hon. W. O. Smith sent a handsome wreath to the funeral of the late Major General Lawton. The papers mention it as a beautiful floral tribute "from Hawaii."

The mills on the Maui sugar plantations are running to their full capacity, but it is becoming a serious question as to where they can store their sugar until shipping facilities can be had.

The inquiry into the conduct of the Inverness-shire crew was concluded Saturday. The verdict of the court if this should be done the trouble now probable that the men will be fined and discharged.

The Board of Harbor Commissioners, recently appointed, consisting of Major Wm. Ennis, Capt. Adam Slaker and Second Lieut. G. R. Hancock, all of the Sixth United States Artillery, met on Thursday afternoon at the office of the Minister of Interior. During the meeting they went into the details of the proposition of harbor extension on the north side, including the land arranged for by the negotiations concluded December 7th between the Executive and the O. R. & L. Co.

Several stockmen were yesterday discussing the hard time they are having at present with feed so high and no demand for horses or mules. Some of them have twenty or thirty animals on their hands which have to be fed and stabled at ruinous rates. On account of the quarantine regulations the stock cannot be sold and sent out of the district, or sent out for pasturage. Most of the dealers have a number of animals on hand; and, just at present, good horses and mules are being sold for a song.

The Japanese have some superstition regarding the turtle. The other day a great turtle was caught by Chinese fishermen and brought to the Fishmarket. It was seen by a Japanese, who, inquiring the price of it, told the vendor to wait a while, and hurried away. He returned in a short time with several countrymen, and they purchased the turtle and, carrying him to the wharf, threw him into the water and went away seemingly happy. A Japanese, upon being asked why this had been done, said because the turtle had more brains than anything else that swims in the water.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 26, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital Paid.	Par Value.	Div. Amt.
AMERICAN MARU	1,000,000	100	35
CHINA	1,000,000	100	35
HONGKONG MARU	1,000,000	100	35
COPTIC	1,000,000	100	35
AMERICA MARU	1,000,000	100	35
PEKING	1,000,000	100	35
GALIC	1,000,000	100	35
HONGKONG MARU	1,000,000	100	35
COPTIC	1,000,000	100	35
AMERICA MARU	1,000,000	100	35
PEKING	1,000,000	100	35
GALIC	1,000,000	100	35
HONGKONG MARU	1,000,000	100	35
COPTIC	1,000,000	100	35
AMERICA MARU	1,000,000	100	35
PEKING	1,000,000	100	35
GALIC	1,000,000	100	35
HONGKONG MARU	1,000,000	100	35
COPTIC	1,000,000	100	35
AMERICA MARU	1,000,000	100	35
PEKING	1,000,000	100	35
GALIC	1,000,000	100	35
HONGKONG MARU	1,000,000	100	35
COPTIC	1,000,000	100	35

Session Sales—Morning Session—Twenty-five Ewa, \$25. Afternoon Session—One hundred and twenty-five Olua, assessable, 50 cents.
Between Boards—Ten Oahu, \$175.

DIED AT WAIKIKI.

Solly Walters, Invalid Artist, Expired Yesterday.

Solly Walters, the well-known San Francisco artist, died at Waikiki yesterday at 2:30 p. m. of consumption and his body will be cremated this morning. Mr. Walters was, for many years, an illustrator on the Chronicle and Wasp and other San Francisco publications and has lectured. He lately carried on a drawing school and did special work such as making the illuminated covers of San Francisco Year and Christmas periodicals. As one of the earliest members of the Bohemian Club he was also prominent in club life. Mr. and Mrs. Walters came here on a sailing vessel six weeks ago and had been staying at Waikiki Inn. A victim of consumption the artist knew there was no chance of a cure but he hoped to lengthen his days in this enervating climate. Dr. Cooper was his physician and at the dying man's request got permission from the Board of Health to cremate the remains. Funeral services over the ashes will probably occur today. Mr. Walters was born in Vienna, Austria, fifty-three years ago. He was an officer in the Austrian army and served in the war of 1867. He came to America in 1878 and was married in New York in 1883.

Governor of Tutuila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The cruiser Philadelphia has gone to Mare Island for an overhauling. As soon as she is ready for sea again she will sail for Samoa with Commander S. Schroder, the new Governor of Tutuila, on board. On his arrival he will relieve Captain B. F. Tilley, who is now acting Governor of the latest addition to the possessions of the United States. Tutuila is the island on which is the new harbor of Pago Pago. The United States is now building a coaling station there, and the chances are that Governor Schroder will take up his residence there.

The tearing down of the Hall building is going merrily on. At the time it was built, 1859, the store was in process of demolition was the price store of the Islands. The firm of Hall & Son was the first in the Islands to import stores.

The Charles Nelson with a full load of sugar for San Francisco will be ready to leave Makawell about Thursday.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd
S. S. EINAU.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalea Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawahine, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.
Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahu, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

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PEKING	MARCH 22	CHINA	MARCH 24
GALIC	MARCH 30	DORIC	MARCH 31
HONGKONG MARU	APRIL 7	RIO DE JANEIRO	APRIL 11
CHINA	APRIL 14	COPTIC	APRIL 17
NIPPON MARU	APRIL 24	AMERICA MARU	APRIL 27
RIO DE JANEIRO	MAY 2	PEKING	MAY 1
AMERICA MARU	MAY 26	GALIC	MAY 23
PEKING	JUNE 5	CHINA	MAY 29
GALIC	JUNE 13	DORIC	JUNE 4
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 21	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 13
CHINA	JUNE 29	RIO DE JANEIRO	JUNE 23
		COPTIC	JUNE 31

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LORD ROBERTS RESCUES KIMBERLEY FROM SIEGE

(Continued from Page 1.)

phantasmagoria, and are now going to occupy their ground. Have captured the enemy's baggage and store supplies and supplies of ammunition. Casualties about twenty of all ranks wounded. Kimberley cheerful and well.

Craze in Full Retreat.

LONDON, Feb. 17, 4:45 a. m.—General Cronje, with a start of a day or two, is seemingly in full retreat from Lord Roberts, moving northward. General French, with the cavalry, simply stayed over night in Kimberley and then pushed on to get in touch with the retreating enemy. A long Boer wagon train is moving toward Bloemfontein, followed presumably by a large force of British infantry. In their hasty departure the Boers lost quantities of supplies and ammunition.

Military opinion here is that Lord Roberts will not push far after the Boers immediately, because of transport problems and the need of rest for the troops. He has to feed 70,000 persons in his army and the whole Kimberley population. He must rebuild the railway from Modder river town to Kimberley and retake the latter. General French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of remounts must be provided.

All over England tonight there has been evidence of public joy. In every theater and public meeting, around the railway stations and in the streets there have been expressions of gladness over the news. The newspapers are editorially rejoicing.

Those who read the news closely see only one disturbing factor in the Cape situation and that is the pressure of the Boers toward Lord Roberts' line of supply through the De Aar, which was never more important than now. The Boers under Commandants Delarey and Grobler are making a persistent effort to penetrate to the railway. They have pushed General Clements back to Arundel and have outflanked him. All are within sixty miles, or two days' hard march, of the Central Railway. Doubtless Lord Roberts has left considerable forces along the line and can send back more if necessary.

An Important Capture.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The following despatch has been received at the War Office from Lord Roberts:

"JACOBSDAL, Feb. 17, 5:50 a. m.—General Kelly-Kenny's brigade captured yesterday seventy-eight wagons laden with stores, two wagons of Mauser rifles, eight boxes of shells, ten barrels of explosives and a large quantity of stores, all belonging to Cronje's laager which still being shelled by our artillery when Kitchener despatched his messenger."

Hopes Running High.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—(Afternoon Service).—With General Cronje in full retreat and General Kelly-Kenny harassing his rear, hopes run high that a decisive action will occur if it has not already been fought. The despatches from Jacobsdal confirm that belief, saying General Cronje has been obliged to "outspan" in other words, form a laager or camp, in order to rest his oxen. This explains General Kelly-Kenny's latest despatch referring to the shelling of the laager, which also brought long expected word of General Kitchener's whereabouts.

The General who so relentlessly pursued the Khalifa to his doom is supervising the pursuit of General Cronje adds greatly to the confidence of the nation so eagerly awaiting further news. If General Tucker, with the Seventh division, is able to effect the projected junction with the forces of General Kelly-Kenny while the Ninth division, under General Colville, is rapidly coming up from the rear, the hero of Khartoum should have a sufficient force to decisively engage General Cronje, prevent him from reaching Bloemfontein with an effective force. In the whole Modder district there is such tremendous military activity that it is hard to realize the area covered or grasp the full meaning of the movements.

The Boers, though retreating from Magersfontein, are active elsewhere. A special despatch from Orange river, dated Friday, February 16, says they are attempting to cut the British lines of communications at Graspan, but it is said they are not likely to effect a serious result. They are, however, undoubtedly making a strenuous effort to cut the British lines to De Aar.

On the other hand comes the news that General MacDonald has again acceded to Koodooberg.

What precautions Lord Roberts has adopted against counter-attacks are not yet known but the War Office and public are thoroughly convinced that he is fully able to cope with all contingencies and that, if it is within human possibility, he will inflict the defeat on General Cronje that is so much more important than the relief of Kimberley, brilliant as was the latter achievement. While General Kelly-Kenny's, or rather General Kitchener's dispatch referred to the Boer rear guard as being General Cronje's, it is still doubtful if that General is personally with it, and it is possible he may be employing more than one line of retreat.

The reported capture of a large British convoy by the Boers is still not mentioned officially.

There is no news of importance from elsewhere on the scene of war. Despatches from Cape Town announce that enthusiastic demonstrations followed the announcement of the relief of Kimberley.

More Troops Moving.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—(Afternoon Service).—The first unit of the special corps of Yeomanry called the Duke of Cambridge's Own, left London this morning to embark at Southampton for South Africa. The force is composed entirely of men of good social position. Lord Alinger wears corporal's stripes while Lord Alibury's son is a trooper. Each man had to pay \$120 for the privilege of joining, the money going to purchase their outfits, while



LORD ROBERTS OF CANDAHAR

their pay is donated to the fund for the relief of the widows and children of the killed soldiers. Immense crowds ovated the "Gentlemen Rankers" as they were termed, on their way to the station and the train started amidst remarkable scenes of enthusiasm.

The Duke of Cambridge and other titled personages went to Southampton to bid the Yeomanry farewell.

General Roberts reports the British casualties during the fighting at Jacobsdal as follows: One killed, fourteen wounded and three missing.

A Pessimistic General.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—(Afternoon Service).—Major General E. P. Hutton, who recently resigned his post as general commander of the militia in Canada and who is en route to South Africa, for special service, arrived in this city last night and will sail for England today. When questioned concerning the news from Kimberley, he said:

"It does not amount to much. You cannot hold a town with a few mounted men."

A Press Opinion.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—(Afternoon Service).—The Morning Leader expert thinks the Boers have entirely abandoned Kimberley and the Modder river points. He adds:

"It is scarcely likely that the Boers will sacrifice many men by further opposing General Gatacre and Clements. We do not think they will hold on long in any part of Cape Colony."

"But what will be the effect on Lady-smith? Will the Free State men hang on there while their own land and families have fallen or are about to fall under the care of the advancing British?"

Harassing Cronje.

JACOBSDAL, Friday, Feb. 16, via Modder River.—General Cronje, with 10,000 men is in full retreat towards Bloemfontein. General Kelly-Kenny is fighting a rear guard action and harassing the retreat.

The Boers are reported to be leaving Spytfontein, going in a northwesterly direction.

The Boers captured a large convoy as a result of yesterday's (Thursday) fighting at Riet river. The British casualties were comparatively slight in view of the tremendous bombardment. Less than thirty men were wounded and but one killed.

General French's division was enthusiastically welcomed at Kimberley. The officers dined at the club last evening.

The news of the entry into Kimberley has greatly cheered the troops who are working splendidly.

LATEST LONDON CABLE.

The Central Asian Question Dividing Interest With the War.

The following Associated Press cablegram was received in San Francisco half an hour before the Rio de Janeiro left the wharf and sent in care of the purser to the Advertiser. It appeared that afternoon in journals which will arrive here by the next Coast steamer:

LONDON, Feb. 17.—What is known in Great Britain as the Central Asian peril once more obscures the pacific international aspect of affairs. As viewed by the Man-in-the-Street, the definite news shows that in spite of denials, Russia has advanced a strong force within striking distance of Herat, and whether she intends this as a distinct demonstration against Afghanistan or merely as a blind to draw attention from or ultimately assist her objects in the Persian Gulf, is merely a matter of surmise. Whatever all this really means, a large portion of the British public and press is devoting serious attention to that time-worn bugbear, the menacing shadow of the bear. Though Lord Salisbury refused to discuss the question in the House of Lords, the Associated Press is able to give the opinions of British Government officials, which, in the main, are those of Lord Salisbury, upon this latest development. But, first of all, it will be well to say that no action has yet been taken or decided on by the British. Weeks ago the report of a Russian advance was circulated,

and when questioned on the subject the Russian Ambassador assured his dear friends in Downing street that the reports were exaggerated. It was nothing but annual maneuvers, he explained, and least of all was it intended as a menace. In fact, it was so belittled by this diplomat that the British officials had no other alternative but to believe the reports were practically untrue, especially as Russia, in conjunction with every other European power, had a few weeks previous, formally assured Lord Salisbury that she had not the faintest intention of profiting by Great Britain's embarrassment in South Africa by pressing outstanding claims or interfering in any way. News from Central Asia trickles into England slowly, but this week there came from many sources information showing that Russia's Ambassador had, to put it mildly, misled Lord Salisbury, and the Foreign Office Wednesday last had to bring itself up with a sharp turn to the realization that the Central Asian situation demanded immediate attention. Yet, what form such attention will take constitutes a dilemma, on the horns of which the British Government is still perched. Details of the proceedings on the borders of Afghanistan are still lacking and are likely to be for some time. As a high official said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"If we politely suggest to the Russian Ambassador that a further explanation is in order we are sure to get the same friendly assurances that it does not amount to anything. If we address a formal, stringent protest to St. Petersburg, we deliberately cast doubt on Russia's practically spontaneous declaration of friendship and non-interference. It is possible the latter is what the Americans call a 'bluff.' But we have to be very sure of our facts before proceeding on such a basis. The Amerer is not ill, in spite of all the alarming reports. I suppose he will die some day and there will possibly be great disorder. But until this occurs I fail to see what Russia can effect. If the movement is as important as represented, I think it far likelier that she intends to make a demonstration of the strength which might be brought to bear upon some minor concessions to be asked for by Russia hereafter." The opinion of this official and those of the majority of persons accurately informed is that Russia's move is merely one of the finer points of the diplomatic game and that she has no more idea of forcing a war with Great Britain than she has of forcing a war upon the United States. So, while it appears that international relations are really not threatened with any serious break, it also appears that Russia is likely to get whatever she asks for, within reasonable diplomacy, in the near future. Nothing is more patent, from the conversation of the Cabinet Ministers and officials, than the desire to conciliate and not to overvalue minor concessions. However, it must not be inferred that Great Britain intends to allow herself to be bullied into granting anything asked for, and it is interesting to note in this connection that the channel squadron, consisting of eight battleships and other craft, is due in the neighborhood of Gibraltar February 26th.

The renewed naval activity has had almost as much to do with the return of national confidence as Lord Roberts' evident grasp of the campaign. While the nation is evidently still looking askance at the new military program introduced this week, there is genuine gratification at learning that the reports that hundreds of thousands of tons of Welsh smokeless coal had been bought for a foreign nation had been a mistake. There is no substitute for that "breath of empire." It is almost as important as smokeless powder, and were the supply to be seriously diminished it would affect Great Britain's power of defense tremendously.

The navy's activity is also evidenced in its progress with wireless telegraphy. Its experiments will shortly be put to a test, whether it is possible to communicate by this means between ships and balloons. The importance of such a test, in ascertaining the whereabouts of an enemy and countless other points of warfare, cannot be overestimated.

The Queen's personal interest in the men fighting her battles is being constantly illustrated by her visits to

Netley Hospital and the private homes, where the officers and men who were wounded in South Africa. A few days ago Her Majesty stood god-mother to the child of a Major's wife, whose husband was killed at Elands Laagte, and has now summoned to Osborne Butler Dunn, aged 15, of the First Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was the first to cross the Tugela river, though the men of the regiment tried to keep him back. While running with the soldiers, holding his bugle in his right hand, Dunn sounded the "Advance." A bullet struck his arm and the bugle fell. The boy immediately lifted it up with his left hand and repeated the call. He was brought to Netley Hospital and was visited there by Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg, who asked the boy what he would like the Queen to do for him. He replied: "I hope Her Majesty will send me back to the front. I'm to have a medal and three engagements. My father has only two bars to his medal." The lad's father, a sergeant, returned from the front this week, having recovered from his wound.

On his arrival at Portsmouth young Dunn was tenderly borne on the shoulders of a delighted populace.

What Will America Do?

LONDON, Feb. 17.—(Afternoon Service).—Mr. H. W. Massingham, formerly the editor of the Chronicle, writes as follows to the Morning Leader, under the heading:

"What will America Do?"

"A new world power has arisen—the great American people."

"President McKinley and Secretary of State Hay share, I believe, the opinion of the minority of Englishmen that the war in South Africa is an error and a crime. But they remember that, thanks to the pressure from below the British Government, the English Government was benevolently neutral in the Spanish war. Therefore, so far as public opinion will allow them, they would like to sail on an even keel in South Africa. But, as they well know, behind them lies a mighty and, as they will know, an ungovernable force, expressing itself with absolute freedom, forcing its will on party messengers knocking imperatively at the doors of the President."

"Because a few American ladies who had married or fought their way into English society started a hospital ship it was imagined that American sympathies were with British power. Nothing can be more unfortunate than any political action that comes from such quarters and is blessed by such negligible persons as Smalley, a New York correspondent."

"America is not pro-English and never will be in the sense that our sentimental imperialists desire."

"America is profoundly attached to the Republican principle. She will not see it weakened to the profit of her ancient mistress."

"The great popular newspapers like the World have been quick to read this sign of the American temper."

"Hostile intervention on the part of America would not be tolerated, but what if, using the machinery of the Hague conference or acting on a hint from private sources, America were to propose a policy of mutual disarmament?"

The writer then suggests this basis of intervention:

"Demolition of the Boer Government."

"Withdrawal of the British army, except the Durban and Cape Town garrisons."

"An international guarantee of the independence of the republics, subject to British control of their foreign affairs."

"Five year naturalization for outlanders."

"The South African states and colonies to meet in convention one year after the close of the war to arrange a confederation."

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

News Notes From a Week's File of Coast Papers.

Mme. Melba, the singer, is to wed. Prince Henry of Russia is at Vienna. The new Russian steam dredger Devolant has been given up as lost at sea.

Bear Chief, leader of the Pawnees, is dead.

A race war is threatened in Martinique.

The Navy will rule at Tutuila, as at Guam.

The equal suffrage cause is gaining ground.

Earthquakes and floods are reported from Peru.

A German gunboat is surveying Macao harbor.

The cruiser San Francisco will be re-habilitated.

The Klondike is being deserted for Cape Horn.

Final action on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is far from certain.

Three British Commissioners have been murdered in Burmah.

Generals Bates and Bell are about to invade Camarines province.

The Finance Bill has passed the Senate by a good majority.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has decided to report a Pacific cable bill on the lines

of the Sherman measure, rejecting Government ownership.

Frenchmen will try to reach Dawson from Victoria in a balloon.

Six hundred Yaquis have been captured by the Mexican troops.

Pope Leo's newspaper organ is in favor of a strong German navy.

An epidemic of plague has broken out in Canton. It is very virulent.

President Iglesias of Costa Rica is in favor of the present canal bill.

The Mexican campaign against the Maya Indians is making progress.

Democrats will try to add a free coinage rider to the currency bill.

A serum to cure alcoholism is said to have been discovered in France.

The torpedo boat Goldborough made thirty-three knots on her trial trip.

Andrew D. White, Ambassador to Germany, is seriously ill of the grip.

The stock market is stronger owing to a prosperous outlook for the country.

A railway, 1300 miles long, will be built across Persia by Russian capital.

Roosevelt says that he will not accept the Vice Presidential nomination.

Col. Wm. P. Sullivan, Jr., has been made Chief of Police of San Francisco.

There is a strong demand in Pennsylvania for the election of Senators by a direct vote.

A bank at Las Cruces, N. M., was held up in the middle of the day and robbed of \$3,000.

A quick lunch restaurant trust has been formed in New York with a capital of \$7,000,000.

Russia is mobilizing troops on the border of Afghanistan in the neighborhood of Kushk.

King Menelek is trying to come to an agreement with the British regarding his Soudanese pretensions.

Congress will be asked to buy the old cemetery in Paris where Paul Jones was buried. The body can perhaps then be located.

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"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Hermine, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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Vice-Chancellor R. W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, F. Swan, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 15, 1894.

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Dr. Gibbons, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

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CULLOM BILL

Various Amendments
May be Added.

Beet Growers Will Attempt to Have
a Duty Placed Upon Ha-
waiian Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Comparatively few changes will be made in the Cullom Hawaiian Bill which is now under consideration in the Senate. This measure, which will be the organic act of the new Territory of Hawaii, was framed by the Hawaiian Commission, consisting of Senators Cullom, Morgan and Representative Hitt, which visited the Islands in the summer of 1898. In one respect, however, the Senate has already shown a disposition to amend the bill. As it now stands the acts of the Legislature, except by the veto of the Governor and a review by the courts, are final. This gives to the Territory of Hawaii a much larger measure of self-government than the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma and the territories which have been admitted to statehood in recent years have ever enjoyed, for, in all of those territories, the acts of the Legislature were subject to ratification by Congress.

The feeling of many Senators is against granting to the new territory in the Pacific so much greater control of its affairs than New Mexico, for example, which has been a territory for half a century, enjoys, and it was intimated this afternoon by Senator Platt of Connecticut that when the proper time arrived he would move for the insertion in the Cullom Bill of a provision similar to that which obtains in the organic acts of the existing territories.

One other amendment has been suggested by Senator Warren, but there is reason to believe that it will be the subject of some debate. The Cullom Bill provides for a property qualification for voters, but Senator Warren proposes that the Legislature of Hawaii, after January 1, 1903, may submit to the lawfully qualified voters of that territory such changes and modifications in the qualifications for electors as it may see fit, and upon the adoption by a majority vote of such modifications they shall become valid and binding.

There is also a disposition to shorten the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, which the bill fixes at nine years. These Judges are to be appointed by the Governor, who in turn is appointed by the President. In the territories now existing the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Territorial Supreme Court are all appointed by the President.

The judicial system in Hawaii will consist of a Supreme Court for the Territory and a separate and distinct United States District Court presided over by a Judge appointed by the President. Some Senators believe the judicial system of Hawaii should conform more closely with the present territorial system, although members of the Hawaiian Commission are of the opinion that it is best to leave conditions in the Islands as nearly as possible like those that prevailed before annexation.

It has become known in the last few days that the beet sugar interests represented by the Oxnards of Nebraska and California will try to secure the imposition of a 25 per cent duty on Hawaiian sugar as a protective measure for the benefit of the beet sugar growers of the United States. They have taken their cue in this matter probably from the reports of the House and Senate committees on the Puerto Rican bill, providing for a levying of 25 per cent duty both ways on imports and exports between Puerto Rico and the United States. Hawaiian sugar has had free access to the markets of the United States for the last fifteen years under the reciprocity treaty, and such a step as the beet sugar men propose would be a radical departure.

The question also arises whether the United States, having acquired the Hawaiian Islands under the treaty, and the Cullom Bill expressly extending the Constitution of the United States to the Islands, it will be possible to impose any customs duties upon trade between the Islands and the Mainland. Nevertheless, it is known that Senator Burrows of Michigan is prepared to offer such an amendment when the proper time arrives.

The Republican caucus of the Senate this morning decided to add the Alaska code bill to the party program of legislation contemplated at this session next in order to the three measures already decided upon—The Hawaiian Bill, Foraker Bill for Puerto Rico and the Spooner Philippines Bill. Senator Chandler attempted to secure right of way for the Quay case, and claimed that it was privileged matter under the rules. That much was conceded, but the friends of the Alaska code bill prevailed, and the Quay case may be indefinitely shelved.

There are two bills before the Senate providing for a general code for Alaska, one introduced by Senator Perkins of California and another by Senator Carter. The bill that will be passed will doubtless be composed of the best features of both, but as both are very voluminous much time will probably be required for their consideration.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

A Voluminous Report Submitted—
Some Points of Interest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Representative W. S. Knox of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Committee on Territories, has completed his report on the bill for the creation of the territorial form of government in Hawaii, and it will be submitted to the House tomorrow. The report is a very voluminous document, going exhaustively into all the questions involved and thoroughly covering every phase of the bill, which the committee has

agreed upon after many hearings and much investigation. Chairman Knox says there is imperative need of early enactment of an organic act for Hawaii, as it has become apparent that there is much doubt of the extent of the power granted to the local government of Hawaii by the provisions of the joint resolution of annexation, and in many important respects there is something like an interregnum in Hawaii.

Many doubtful questions of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction have arisen, as well as of criminal procedure, rendering it uncertain whether there is now any tribunal for the decision of important questions affecting property and any existing method by which criminals may be indicted or legal juries impeded for their trial.

There is also grave doubt concerning the power of the Hawaiian Government to grant franchises for industrial and commercial enterprises or for railways which have been projected. In many respects the business affairs of the Territory are brought to a standstill. Many Americans have bought Government land since the annexation, on which they have built residences and planted crops, but their land titles are now in dispute and cannot be settled until the passage of this bill. Meanwhile no Americans can settle in Hawaii on homesteads or land to be bought from the Government, and a very desirable class of citizens is thereby shut out of this new Territory. The local government is unable even to make public roads over any part of the public domain of Hawaii or carry out plans based on legislation prior to annexation for widening and straightening the streets of Honolulu.

The presence in that city of the bubonic plague is calling for drastic measures by the Hawaiian authorities, involving the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars. In order to provide for these expenditures and to procure funds for the construction of buildings which have been burned in the effort to suppress the pestilence, it is proper and just that a Territorial Legislature be provided by Congress.

Since the adoption of the resolution of annexation large numbers of Japanese contract laborers have been brought into the Islands. Their number is uncertain, but at least 17,000, and probably more than 25,000, and delay in extending the laws of the United States to the Islands will be taken advantage of to increase their number.

The government proposed by the bill for the Hawaiian Islands is territorial in form, similar to that of the later Territories of the United States—a Governor, a Secretary, both appointed by the President; a Treasurer, Attorney General, Commissioner of Public Lands, Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Auditor and Deputy Auditor, Surveyor and High Sheriff, appointed by the Governor.

A Legislature is provided, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, elected by the people. The Territory is to be represented by a Delegate in Congress. The Territory is made a judicial district of the United States, with a District Court. The judicial power of the Territory is vested in a Supreme Court and in Superior Courts to be established by the Legislature. The Constitution and laws of the United States locally applicable are extended over the new Territory and the laws of Hawaii not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States are continued in force. The Territory is made a customs and revenue district and becomes subject to the tariff laws of the United States. Chairman Knox says it needs no argument to convince that if it be possible to give the Hawaiian Islands a government like that of the United States Territories—a government which has met the approval of Congress and the American people since the Constitution was adopted and has proved itself adapted to the needs of a free and progressive people—it is desirable to do so.

The American idea of universal suffrage presupposes that the body of citizens who are to exercise it in a free and independent manner have by inheritance or education such knowledge and appreciation of the responsibilities of free suffrage and of a full participation in the sovereignty of the country as to be able to maintain a republican government. Tried by this test, he says, the Hawaiian people meet the requirements for the government proposed.

The report discusses the population of the Islands with a view to establishing this proposition. Of the 109,020 inhabitants in 1896, 31,019 were Hawaiians, 8,485 part Hawaiians, 3,086 Americans, 2,250 British, 1,432 Germans, 101 French, 378 Norwegians, 15,190 Portuguese, 24,407 Japanese, 21,616 Chinese and 1,055 of other nationalities. The report says there has doubtless been some increase in the population since 1896 from American and European immigration and a very considerable increase from the importation of Japanese laborers since the passage of the annexation resolution, which may be taken at 20,000, so that the population of the Hawaiian Islands at present may be placed at more than 130,000. Of this population the greater portion are Asiatics—Chinese and Japanese. With the passage of this bill the Chinese will be excluded and the importation of Japanese contract laborers prohibited. Neither the Chinese nor Japanese have political power and were not eligible to citizenship under the Republic of Hawaii, nor could they obtain honest citizenship. The Chinese have come to Hawaii intending to return to their native land when possessed of what to them is a competence. The Japanese largely have the same purpose.

The Portuguese will furnish a part of the citizenship of Hawaii. They are orderly, peaceable, intelligent and industrious. The native Hawaiians will furnish also a part of the citizenship. They are industrious, peaceable and generous people. The free school, free church, free press and manhood suffrage have marked their progress. The government of the Islands has shown the same progressive development. All the younger Hawaiians speak, read and write the English language. But perhaps the chief consideration as to the fitness of the Hawaiian people for territorial government is that the dominant class, both in politics and business, is American.

The government and policy of Hawaii will be shaped in accordance with

American ideals. Associated with the Americans in Hawaii are the English and Germans, and it seems certain that the chief Hawaiian immigration in the future will be from America and Western Europe.

The persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are defined in article 17 of the Constitution of Hawaii.

Article 17—All persons born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands and subject to the jurisdiction of the republic are citizens thereof.

This includes all who were subjects under the monarchy and all who became citizens of the republic.

The bill proposes to strike out the disqualifications made under the republic to permanently disfranchise many of the inhabitants, especially native supporters of the monarchy. Biennial sessions of the Legislature are provided. The number of representatives is doubled to make it a more popular body. The total authorized indebtedness is limited to 7 per cent of the assessed valuation of property of the Islands. The report says the amendment striking out all property qualifications for electors of Senators was made on account of great opposition made to this provision, both in the committee and by other representatives. It appeared that such a qualification had heretofore existed in Hawaii, and this fact had been salutary, and it is hoped that this amendment will not unfavorably affect either the character of so important a body as the Senate of Hawaii, or ever be the means of vicious legislation.

The provision that the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii shall be a citizen of the Territory was inserted for the reason that it was deemed inadvisable that the Governor of a Territory so remote, and where conditions were so different from those prevailing in the main land, should have a greater familiarity with the needs of the Territory than to govern than mere indefinite residence would assure.

The bill provides for the continuing in force of the existing land laws until Congress shall otherwise provide, but to meet objections to the present land laws, it is provided that all land transactions shall receive the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, who may also reverse, modify, suspend or annul any of said transactions.

The report says it is wise and safe to provide for the organization of the Territorial courts of the Territory of Hawaii by substantially continuing them as now existing under the republic of Hawaii.

The amendment depriving the Legislature of Hawaii of the power of impeaching the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court was made on account of the change in the method of their appointment, from the Governor of the Territory to the President of the United States, and it was deemed unwise to give this power to remove from office Judges appointed by the President, and further reason is that the power of removal is given to the President by the bill.

Provision is made for the administration of the revenue and tariff laws of the United States, which are the laws governing Hawaii, when the present bill shall become a law. The extension of the customs laws and regulations of the United States to the Islands will be of great advantage to the United States, in that it increases the production of goods imported from the United States into Hawaii as against foreign nations, and thus also increases the amount of duties which will be received and which go to the United States.

The effect upon the products of Hawaii imported into the United States is minimized by the reciprocity treaty which existed between Hawaii and the United States, admitting free into the United States a large portion of the products of Hawaii.

The amendment providing for striking out the provision that the United States should share in the cost of the maintenance of the leper settlement in the island of Molokai, the report says, was made at the earnest request of the representatives of the Hawaiian Government.

An attempt has been made heretofore to obtain the consent of the Hawaiian Government to receive certain lepers from the Pesthouse in San Francisco. There also was a like attempt made by the authorities in Samoa. If the United States should bear the expense of the maintenance of a leper settlement in the island of Molokai, it might lead to the sending of lepers from other parts of the country to Molokai. The annual expense of maintaining the leper settlement is \$110,000.

The provision granting American registry to vessels carrying Hawaiian registry, whether permanent or temporary, on August 12, 1898, together with certain particularly enumerated vessels, was made to meet the request of certain vessels bought in good faith and with the intention of Hawaiian registry. They were very few in number, and in addition to those particularly mentioned there are five others which receive the benefit of this section.

The provision of a method in which the Chinese now in Hawaii may obtain certificates of residence is obviously to bring the Chinese in Hawaii under the laws of the United States. The purpose of this section and the general purpose of the bill, wherever possible to make said purpose effective, is that the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands may benefit and not injure American labor.

The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands will in the future be of great advantage to the United States commercially, as it already has been. The exports of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands for eleven months ending with November were \$4,846,930; in 1898, \$5,891,755; in 1899, \$10,206,157. The imports for the same period from the Hawaiian Islands into the United States were: 1897, \$15,104,242; in 1898, \$16,455,171, and in 1899, \$21,672,062. The report says that whether it be true as a general proposition that trade follows the flag, certainly in relation to Hawaii, it may be truthfully said that trade followed the flag.

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2- Fire Funds 2,750,450 7 11
3- Life and Annuity Funds 10,507,050 17 11
£13,950,000 6 10

Revenue Fire Branch 1,530,550 8 8
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